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THE

CAUSES, TREATMENT, AND CURE

OF

# FEVER AND AGUE,

AND OTHER

DISEASES OF BILIOUS CLIMATES.

BY CHARLES OSGOOD, M. D.

FORTY-FIRST EDITION.

NEW YORK.
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# TO THE READER.

PLEASE bear in mind the remedy herein referred to is not put forth as a *panacea*, to restore every organ, and cure every ailment: it is designed, mainly, to act upon that important sentry of the blood, the Liver, and to cure the diseases caused by its derangement. To illustrate more fully its medicinal properties and purposes, we will take Jaundice as a type of liver disorders, not only a frequent disease, but one of unusual obstinacy under ordinary treatment, often tending to great depression of spirits, enlargement of the liver, and organic troubles of a serious character. If such is your case, you will, after two or three days' use, begin to experience relief: drowsiness, and the usual sense of oppression about the head, will diminish, the spirits improve, appetite and strength increase, and, before the contents of the bottle are exhausted, the eye will begin to clear, and the skin to assume its natural complexion. If the case is one of long standing, a second and sometimes third bottle should be used. In the process of recovery there will be positive sensible evidence of the effects of the medicine, which cannot be mistaken; to wit, the change that occurs in the secretion of the liver, as indicated by discharges from the bowels, which, having been dark or clay-colored, will begin to assume a natural appearance: constipation will be relieved by a supply of Nature's Cathartic, healthy bile, which the liver now provides; and the kidneys, in natural sympathy with the liver, will no longer be the sources of scanty and high-colored urine. In the process of restoring the system to health, such are some of its prominent operative effects, more fully set forth in the pamphlet herewith. It is entirely a *vegetable preparation*, and perfectly harmless to the most delicate constitution.

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# CAUSES, TREATMENT, CURE, ETC.

In presenting the public with a remedy for the treatment and cure of Fever and Ague and other bilious diseases, no apology is needed. Vast numbers in the United States, who suffer from these affections in their varied forms, are compelled to seek relief from other sources than the immediate prescriptions of the regular physician. It becomes, therefore, an object of humanity, as well as of public interest, to bring before them a remedy prepared from much experience, and which may always be relied upon as *safe*, *effectual*, *and harmless to the constitution.* That such is the true character of the INDIA CHOLAGOGUE,* is amply attested by the universal success with which it has been employed.

For a full explanation of the *causes* of bilious diseases, the cases to which the above remedy is best adapted, and the mode in which it should be administered, reference may be had to the directions and particulars herein contained.

It is matter of common notoriety that many localities of the United States, especially the new states of the west, are subject to a class of bilious diseases, known as Intermittent and Remittent Fevers — Fever and Ague — Bilious Fevers — Chill Fever — Dumb Ague — Periodical Headache — with other affections of a like character. Wherever these diseases prevail, — whether at the north, south, east, or west, — they have a common origin, known as *malaria*, or *miasma.*

* From $\chi o \lambda \eta$, bile; and $\alpha \gamma \omega$, to discharge — a purger of bile.

Whatever may be the difference of opinion in relation to its precise nature, it is admitted to be the same in character wherever it exists, whether evaporated from *marshes*, from *stagnant water*, or *uncleared lands*.*

The symptoms which characterize its effects upon the human system vary with the age, constitution, and habits of the sufferer; but the effect upon important organs of the body — the *liver*, *spleen*, *stomach*, and *kidneys* — is essentially the same.

The Liver, instead of performing the office assigned it by nature, becomes obstructed and inactive; the *bile* it should separate from the blood, and throw off from the system by the bowels, is carried by the circulation to every part of the body. The consequence is a sallow complexion and jaundiced eye. The skin and other excreting organs are taxed with the functions which the liver fails to perform. In many instances, the linen of the patient becomes stained with bile, thus diverted from its natural excretory, the liver. Another consequence of this condition of the liver is derangement of the *bowels*. It is well known that bile is the *cathartic* of nature, and when the liver fails to supply it in sufficient quantity, the bowels become confined and torpid. In some instances, instead of a deficiency in quantity, it is so vitiated in quality as to produce the other extreme, *diarrhœa*. In either case, the discharges from the bowels lose their healthy appearance, becoming sometimes nearly colorless, at others of a dark green, or nearly black. When such has been the condition of the liver for a length of time, it not unusually becomes so much enlarged as to be distinctly felt projecting below the lower ribs, with occasional pain and soreness upon pressure.

* Intermittents prevail extensively in many settled districts where there are no marshes, and no apparent stagnant water. But it will be found that such districts are too level for water to flow readily from the surface, with a subsoil of clay preventing the passage of water through it, constituting what is equivalent to a marsh in the production of miasma.

The SPLEEN also loses its healthy tone, becoming indurated and enlarged. The functions in the animal economy which the spleen is designed to perform, are involved in much obscurity; but that it has an important influence upon the whole system, there is not a particle of doubt. When enlarged, forming what is called AGUE CAKE, the tumor can usually be felt a little at the left of the stomach, and just beneath the lower ribs, by making slight pressure upon this part of the abdomen when the patient is lying upon his back. When such is the condition of the spleen, there is usually an uneasy sensation, and occasionally slight pain and soreness, inability to sleep on the affected side, and various dyspeptic symptoms. The patient loses flesh, the countenance has a sickly expression, the mind becomes variable, often gloomy and desponding, with an indisposition to exercise of any kind, mental or bodily.

The STOMACH, on the healthy condition of which the welfare of the whole system depends, is among the most susceptible of the vital organs to the influence of the causes of disease, whether such causes act primarily upon it, or indirectly through its sympathy with other organs. When the system has for a time been subjected to the causes of bilious disease, the stomach becomes irritable; the appetite is capricious, sometimes exceeding the demands of nature, at others entirely wanting. After eating, the patient is often annoyed with heartburn, and a sense of heaviness and oppression. When the stomach is empty, he is languid and dissatisfied. The tongue is slightly furred, especially in the morning; and not unfrequently a dense, heavy coat may be seen at its roots.

The KIDNEYS fail of secreting the usual quantity of urine; and that discharged is of a high color, often depositing a sediment on standing. Occasionally there is pain and soreness in the small of the back. As it is the province of the kidneys to assist in purifying the blood, by separating from it offending matter, it is not surprising that disease and inactivity of these organs should produce derangement of the whole system.

It is a common remark that bilious climates are favorable for the *lungs*, when inclined to disease. This, however, is only true to a certain extent. Though there may be *temporary* benefit, it is only at the expense of the future, if followed by intermittent or remittent fevers. If the *causes* of these fevers are salutary, not so with the *fevers* themselves.

The object of the preceding remarks is for the better information of all concerned on the subject of the prevailing affections of bilious climates — a subject in which every resident is deeply interested. The mass of community have but limited means of acquiring correct practical information in reference to it, excepting such as casually falls within the range of their own observation.

It is not to be expected that a brief sketch like the present will embrace any thing more than outlines, — details would require a volume. But, to the individual who finds himself constitutionally predisposed to the affections before enumerated, it is hoped that even the few general explanations herein contained will present such early knowledge of his condition as to impress upon his mind the importance of doing something promptly, — either of leaving the climate or locality thus producing disease of his system, or of resorting to remedies which will thoroughly and effectually remove it.

Having for several years been engaged in the practice of medicine in such a section of country, the true character of its diseases, and the treatment best adapted to their permanent cure, have been objects of constant and careful investigation. The result has been the preparation of the INDIA CHOLAGOGUE. which will be found to have the most salutary influence in thoroughly eradicating from the system the class of diseases for which it is designed. The increasing demand for this remedy, its unparalleled success, and the solicitation of friends who have been restored to health by its use, have induced the proprietor to present it to the public. It is not pretended that it will cure all "the ills which flesh is heir to."

Its object is to counteract the influence and remove the effects of a single but fruitful source of disease — *miasma.* Its operation upon the system is *deobstruent* — purifying the blood, removing obstructions from the liver, and promoting the discharge of bile.

INTERMITTENT FEVER, commonly called AGUE AND FEVER, being the most prevalent form of bilious disease, demands our special notice. The common mode of treating it in almost every section of the country has been with *tonics.* These are administered freely, with the view of *breaking the chill,* but nothing is done to remove the disease of the liver and other organs on which the chill and fever depend. Relapses without number are the consequence. The patient is only cured for a time; he is relieved of a symptom of disease, not of the disease itself. The liver and other organs affected remain in the same state of derangement, and the slightest exposure brings on another attack. Such being the case, and such the consequences, it becomes a question of deep interest both to the physician and the community, *What can be done to cure the disease thoroughly and effectually?* — not simply to "break the chill," but to *remove the cause* on which it depends. This is the object of the INDIA CHOLAGOGUE; and those who avail themselves of it, under the directions herein contained, will not fail of a permanent cure. In the numerous cases in which it has been employed, not one has been found to resist its sanative powers.

Testimonials of the highest respectability might be presented to substantiate all that is claimed in its behalf. But it will be left to introduce itself; to stand or fall upon its own merits. Certificates and credentials may always be obtained, without merit as well as with it. Relying, therefore, upon its intrinsic worth, every sufferer will be left to appreciate for himself the relief it affords. If this is not obtained, thousands of certificates would do but little in gaining his confidence.

In the treatment of the various bilious affections, the following *principles* should be observed: —

It is a general law of disease that those affections which creep upon the system slowly, require the longest time for thorough and effectual cures; those which are speedily produced, have a correspondent termination, — a fact which should be borne in mind in the treatment, and the remedy administered accordingly.

In the periodical affections of bilious climates, an interruption of the periodical return of the disease is but the *abatement of a symptom, not a cure of the disease.* The cause is *suspended* — not *removed.*

In all bilious affections the diet should be simple and plain — restricted in quantity as well as quality. The bowels, if confined, should be kept open by some mild cathartic.

It has been observed that *miasma* is the cause of all the varieties of bilious disease. It should be borne in mind that July, August, September, and October are the months in which it is most abundant; that it acts most readily upon the system when debilitated or deranged. Exposure to damp, chilling winds, over exertion, irregular habits, improper diet, anxiety of mind, and other like causes, favor its effect.

Morning and evening air should be avoided. The *miasma* of infected districts rises and falls with the vapor, to which it unites; and this is most abundant just after sunset and just before sunrise. Its density is greatest near the surface, and diminishes inversely with the distance upward. High grounds should therefore be selected for residences, and chambers for lodging rooms.*

* As correct practical information is the design of this pamphlet, it should be remarked that the opinion expressed above, in reference to the more salubrious atmosphere of elevated grounds, is supposed by some to be fallacious. The Hon. William Woodbridge, Governor of Michigan, whose life has been mainly spent in the new States of the West, and whose discriminating mind and acuteness of observation are such as to clothe his opinions with more than ordinary weight, thus remarks in reference to this subject, in a communication to the author, dated Detroit, October 21st, 1840: "One proposition seems advanced by you, however, of the correctness of which, with all def-

Both *intermittents* and *remittents* are the products of the same *miasmal* cause, and yield to the same treatment, though the latter are more protracted, and require the use of remedies for a longer period.

Intermittent Fever is characterized by an entire suspension or *intermission* of the fever in about eight hours from the attack, the patient continuing free from it till the time of its periodical return.

Remittent Fever commences much like an intermittent, but, in about the same time from the attack, only abates in its violence — there is a *remission*, but not an entire suspension. It is a more malignant type of fever than the former, affecting the internal organs more powerfully, and requiring longer time to restore them to their healthy condition.

No class of diseases are more easily controlled by ap-

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erence, I must venture to express a doubt. It is one in no wise affecting the general correctness of your theory, nor the soundness of your reasoning as to the main scope of your views. I have had frequent occasion, I think, to observe in the western country — particularly near the Ohio — that families living in dwelling houses bordering upon marshy grounds, more or less extensive, — the exhalations from which almost invariably produce the diseases of which you treat, — far more commonly escaped the evil consequences occasioned by the poisonous effluvia from such marshes, even though almost upon the same level with them, than those who had chosen for their places of residence the high grounds immediately bordering those receptacles of decayed vegetation and putrescent water. Without the capacity or the disposition to form speculative opinions for myself on such subjects — supposing the *fact* to exist — I have imagined that the cause of such apparent anomaly might be, that the most noxious portion of the exhalation was *specifically lighter* than the more dense part of the vapor, and that this *virus*, escaping from the rest, sought its equilibrium on the height of the acclivity."

In the same communication, after describing the intermittent and remittent fevers, as continuing upon him, "*in spite of quinine and other popular remedies*," until the INDIA CHOLAGOGUE was obtained, and relief thus afforded, the Governor continues, —

"AS A SAFE, CONVENIENT, AND POPULAR REMEDY, MY OWN EXPERIENCE, SO FAR, INDUCES ME TO BELIEVE THAT IT WILL PROVE A GREAT PUBLIC BENEFIT."

propriate remedies than those of bilious climates, and *none so easily prevented.* Next to the curing of disease already formed, what can be of more consequence than its successful prevention? In no respect, perhaps, does the Cholagogue promise greater benefits than as a PREVENTIVE. All know the lurking nature of the diseases for which it is designed. The *poison* which produces them often lies concealed in the system, undermining the secret springs of life, and going on with its work of destruction for months, and not unfrequently for years, before it breaks out in open disease. During this period, a sallow complexion, high-colored urine, and occasional pain in the side, are perhaps the only symptoms to warn of impending danger. At this time, the persevering use of the above remedy will thoroughly neutralize the miasmal poison, and cleanse from the system every taint of bilious matter. But a few days elapse before the complexion* begins to improve, with other changes, denoting a general amendment. From its counteracting influence, the dangers of *acclimation* are greatly diminished. Persons emigrating to the south and west, who have used it during the sickly season, have almost invariably escaped. The *preventive* powers of the Cholagogue are such as to warrant the belief that, of the thousands in the United States who annually fall a sacrifice to bilious diseases, there are few, very few, but would entirely escape, through its timely and efficient aid. Travellers in the new states, whose apprehensions have induced them to apply for this remedy, will bear ample testimony of its *preventive* as well as *curative* powers.

* It is a well-known fact, that even slight derangement of the liv is often manifested upon the complexion, giving it a dark and sometimes an eruptive appearance. By restoring this organ to its healthy condition, the skin again assumes its wonted freshness.

# DIRECTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING DIRECTIONS SHOULD BE CAREFULLY OBSERVED: — If the patient is suffering from FEVER AND AGUE, CHILL FEVER, DUMB AGUE, or any form of INTERMITTENT FEVER, at the time of commencing the remedy, it should be taken four times in twenty-four hours — half an hour before the ordinary time of meals, and at bedtime, and thus continued till the *periodical return of the disease* is broken up, which *will not exceed two or three days.* It should then be continued three times a day, — morning, noon, and evening, — until it effects a permanent and radical cure. As before observed, breaking the chill is not curing the disease. The cure is but just commenced. If the patient has had the disease for a long time, or been a long time exposed to its causes, the greater the period required for its effectual cure. Such persons should take at least three bottles of the Cholagogue. If at a season of the year when the causes are operating upon the system, it would be advisable to continue it at least morning and night, till this season is over; if any enlargement or tenderness of the liver, until it is removed. Two bottles are sufficient for ordinary cases; one will occasionally suffice, but cannot be relied upon for a *permanent* cure.*

No previous preparation of the system is needed, unless the bowels should be confined. In this case, eight or ten grains of *blue pill,* to move them gently, will be of service.

* To insure its best effects, the medicine should be taken without interruption. When used irregularly, it has less influence upon the system, and requires a longer time to eradicate the disease.

This may be repeated once or twice a week, at bedtime, as the bowels require.*

As before remarked, the operative effects of the INDIA CHOLAGOGUE are *deobstruent — removing obstructions.* In its administration, no difference should be made on account of the chill or fever which may prevail at the time. The periods for taking the medicine should be regularly observed, without any regard to either. Its operation is such as to affect the system favorably under all the varieties of the disease.

In most instances there are several days' *warning* before the disease makes its attack. By resorting in time to this remedy, it will be entirely prevented. It cannot be too strongly urged upon those who have never had the AGUE, thus to intercept its first approach; for *one attack predisposes the system to another.*

Intermittents often assume a *disguised* character, appearing in the form of PERIODICAL HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, (*tic douloureux,*) &c., which take the place of the chill and fever in their regular return. They are often complicated with DIARRHEA. DYSENTERY, DROPSY, EPILEPSY, and many other diseases. These forms of AGUE, complicated and disguised from peculiarities of constitution and other influences affecting the individual, are only modifications of the *same disease,* and equally within the control of the *same remedy.*

The variety in the forms of disease, produced by the *miasmal* cause, is not inconsistent with the general law, that *same causes produce the same effects.* Difference in constitution, habits, temperament, and different degrees of atmospheric contamination, account for the variety. Even in the same neighborhood, *miasma* often differs materially in its density, with a corresponding difference in the violence of its effects.

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* In many instances, the Cholagogue of itself has sufficient effect upon the bowels, from the flow of bile caused by its use. When its laxative influence is too great, it should be taken in smaller doses until it has the desired effect.

To Remittent or Bilious Fever* it is equally adapted, and should be administered in accordance with directions already given.

It should be distinctly understood, that the India Cholagogue is prepared expressly to counteract the effects of the *miasmal* influence upon the human system. It is equally effectual for the cure of Bilious Diseases of all kinds, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, the various forms of Indigestion, and such other affections as arise from this morbid influence, as for the fevers before enumerated. By bearing in mind the *object* of the remedy, none can mistake its application.

For Ague Cake, or enlargement of the Spleen, it will be found an invaluable remedy. In cases of long standing, it should be continued several months. By perseverance, it rarely fails of reducing the organ to its natural and healthy size.

☞ Individuals traveling, in miasmal districts of country will find this remedy, taken in the usual doses, *three times a day*, to afford perfect protection against the Ague, and other diseases of the climate.

☞ The dose for a grown person is a *teaspoonful*, taken in half a wine-glass of water, or an equal quantity of milk, at the option of the patient.

Children from six to twelve years may take half the above quantity, or *thirty drops;* from three to six, a third, or *twenty drops;* from one to three, a quarter, or *fifteen drops;* under a year, an eighth, or *eight drops.*

A convenient mode of dividing the doses for children is by diluting a part of the preparation with water, so that a teaspoonful, as reduced, may correspond with the quantity required by the age.

☞ Before each dose, the bottle should be thoroughly shaken, until all sediment is removed.

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* Bilious Fevers, as they are termed, are only varieties of *Remittents* — not peculiar and distinct diseases. They are produced by the same causes, and characterized by the same symptoms. In their progress they are alike periodical, subject to the same remissions, and yield to the same remedies.

After using the medicine, *the cork should be replaced.* By observing this precaution, it retains its virtues unimpaired at all seasons and in every climate.

The bottles in which it is contained have the words "OSGOOD'S INDIA CHOLAGOGUE, NEW-YORK," blown in the glass, with a few general directions attached, containing the *written* signature of the proprietor.

☞ With each bottle, and under the same envelope, will be found *a copy of this pamphlet*, the *copy-right* of which is secured according to law. It is entirely of a practical nature, to answer its design of practical utility. The observations and remarks it contains are not the result of theory, but of careful investigation at the bedside, during a practice of several years in a bilious climate. No propositions are advanced in reference to those diseases, or the remedy recommended for their prevention and cure, but such as have become matters of professional experience.

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The following is a translation of the DIRECTIONS attached to each bottle, in French, Spanish, and German.

## INSTRUCTIONS.

POUR LA FIEVRE TIERCE — LA FIEVRE AVEC FRISSON — LA FIEVRE LENTE et toute espece de FIEVRES INTERMITTENTES, — en prendre quatre fois par vingt quatre heures, — une demi-heure avant les repas, et au moment de se mettre au lit. — Continuer ainsi jusqu'à ce qu'on ait rompu le cours régulier de la maladie, ce qui ne tardera pas au-delà de deux ou trois jours. On devra ensuite en prendre trois fois par jour, — le matin, a midi et le soir — jusqu'à ce qu'il ait produit une guerison permanente et radicale.

Dans les FIEVRES INTERMITTENTES ET BILIEUSES, on l'emploiera de la meme manière, en continuant jusqu'à ce que la fievre soit coupée et la guérison radicale.

DOSE. — Pour une grande personne, *une petite cuillerée a café*, dans la moitié, d'un petit verre d'eau. Pour les enfants: de six à douze ans, *trente gouttes*; de trois à six, *vingt gouttes*; de un à trois, *quinze gouttes*; au dessous d'un an, *huit gouttes.*

☞ AVANT CHAQUE PRISE, ON AURA SOIN DE BIEN SECOUER LA BOUTEILLE, JUSQU'A CE QUE TOUTE ESPECE DE DEPOT AIT DISPARU.

☞ Pour plus de détails, voir la BROCHURE.

*Préparé exclusivement par*

CHARLES OSGOOD, M D.

## INSTRUCCIONES.

Para la TERCIANA — CALENTURA CON CALOFRIO — CALENTURA SORDA, — y para cualquiera clase de CALENTURA INTERMITENTE, se tomará cuatro veces en veinticuatro horas — es decir media hora ántes de comer y al tiempo de acostarse — siguiendo asi hasta que hayan desaparecido los ataques periódicos de la enfermedad, lo que no pasará de dos ó tres dias. Luego se habrá de seguir tomándolo tres veces al dia — por la mañana, al mediodia, y por la tarde — hasta lograr una curacion permanente y radical.

En las calenturas REMITENTES Y BILIOSAS, se usará del mismo modo, continuándolo hasta que desaparezca la calentura, y vuelva la salud.

DÓSIS. — Para una persona hecha, una *cucharadita de café*, en media copa de agua. Para los niños: de seis á doce años, *treinta gotas;* de tres años hasta seis, *veinte gotas;* de un año hasta tres, *quince gotas;* y de un año abajo, *ocho gotas.*

☞ ANTES DE CADA TOMA, DEBERA SACUDIRSE LA BOTELLA HASTA QUE NO QUEDE POSO ALGUNO EN EL FONDO.

☞ Para mayores detalles, acudir al FOLLETO.

*Preparado esclusivamente por*

CARLOS OSGOOD, M. D.

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## Gebrauchs-Anweiſung

Für das kalte Fieber, Fieber-Schauer, Dumb Ague oder irgend eine Art von Wechſelfieber, muß das Cholagogue alle 24 Stunden viermal genommen werden und zwar eine halbe Stunde vor der gewöhnlichen Mahlzeit und dem zu Bettegehen. Man muß ohne Unterbrechung damit fortfahren, bis die periodiſche Rückkehr der Krankheit aufhört, was ſtets in zwei bis drei Tagen der Fall ſein wird. Dann muß es nur dreimal des Tages, Morgens, Mittags und Abends, genommen werden, bis die Heilkraft des Cholagogue's eine vollkommene Geneſung bewirkt hat.

Bei einem remittirenden oder Gallenfiebern wird das Heilmittel in derſelben Art wie oben gebraucht und damit ſo lange fortgefahren, bis das Fieber gebrochen und die Geſundheit wieder hergeſtellt iſt.

Die Doſis für eine erwachſene Perſon iſt ein Theelöffelvoll, in einem halben Weinglas voll Waſſer genommen. Kindern von 6 bis zu 12 Jahren gebe man 30 Tropfen, von 1 bis zu 3 Jahren 15 Tropfen und Kinder unter einem Jahr nur 8 Tropfen.

☞ Die Flaſche muß gut geſchüttelt werden, bevor man eine Doſis giebt, damit der Bodenſatz nicht zurück bleibt.

☞ Für nähere Erklärungen ſehe man das Handbuch.

Allein und ausſchließlich präparirt von

**Charles Osgood, M. D.**

# CAUTION.

## Beware of Counterfeits & Imitations!!

It has been truly said that counterfeiters and imitators of a valuable medicine are more dangerous to society than dealers in spurious coin. The latter only rob you of your property, while the former endanger your life.

The high reputation gained by Dr. Osgood's India Cholagogue has given rise to a large number of spurious compounds, which are now before the public, christened with the name of *Cholagogue*. One man bottles up a mixture which he calls *Indian Cholagogue* — another, *American Cholagogue* — another, *German Cholagogue* — another, *Botanic Cholagogue* — another makes *Cholagogue Pills*, and so on. These imitations are but imitations in *name*, to steal a character for the spurious which belongs only to the genuine. You may as well look to the Cæsars and Catos of the present day for the virtues of their illustrious prototypes, as expect to find in such miserable compounds the valuable properties of the *original Cholagogue*.

## ☞TAKE NOTICE.☜

THE GENUINE

# INDIA CHOLAGOGUE

IS PREPARED EXCLUSIVELY BY

## DR. CHARLES OSGOOD,

the inventor and sole proprietor. To protect yourself from imposition, buy of the regular agent, or an honest druggist, examine the outside engraving, and the pamphlet which it encloses. See that the words

***Osgood's India Cholagogue, New York,***

are blown in the glass of the bottle, and above all see that the label of directions has the WRITTEN signature of CHARLES OSGOOD, M. D., and you are safe.

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